TILT WITH VOORHEES

Senator Chandler Hurls a Few Bolts of Sarcasm at Our Daniel.

And the Latter Drops His Senatorial Courtesy and Intimates the New Hampshire Man Is a Falsifier.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL

Incident in the House That Was Not Printed in the Record.

Spirited Colloquy Between Representatives Johnson and Ray-Resignation of Major Powell.

WASHINGTON, May 10. - When the tariff bill was laid before the Senate tosay Mr. Gallinger offered the amendment of which he had heretofore given notice concerning the tariff operations between this country and Canada. Other Senators expressing a desire to speak upon the amendment, Mr. Gallinger withdrew it with the intention of reintroducing it.

The first paragraph in the tariff schedules, namely, that of acetic or pyroligneous acid in the chemical schedule, was taken up and Senator Allison offered an amendment substituting the provision in the McKinley law on this article for the provisions in the pending bill of 2 per cent. ad valorem. He called attention to the fact that the acetic acid duty in the Mills bill was in accordance with the specific system and intimated that Mr. Mills had not in that instance been unfriendly to specific rates.

the Iowa Senator was doing him entirely "Come, let up on him, now." Mr. Ray too much honor. "I was not," he said, "responsible for the specific rates in the Mills bill. The Senator knows very well that no one man makes a tariff bill." Mr. Mills thought that acid should go on the free list. He objected to these high duties on chemicals because they were used so largely for dye and clothes, increasing their cost to such an extent that our products could not go into the markets of the world. If there were forty-lour Senators on his theory the chamber who thought as he did the resolutions. thought as he did the people would be having employment instead of walking the streets begging for bread.

Mr. Allison's amendment was lost by a strict party vote—27 to 32. Mr. Allison immediately modified his amendment so as to make the duty on acetic or pyroligneous acid specific at rates from 1 to 3 cents

As the Senate was now on the chemical schedule Mr. Lodge suggested that the replies on this subject read by the finance committee to its circular inquiries should be placed at the disposal of the Senate.

Mr. Vest said that the printing of these replies had been stopped, because it was found that many of them were offensive.

Mr. Chandler said he did not see how the replies the replies from business men concerning this bill could be otherwise than offensive. Mr. Vest explained that the replies were offensive to Senators personally; personal abuse was indulged in. For himself be cared nothing about such abuse. He had long passed the period when he was sensitive to abuse.

tive to abuse.

Mr. Chandler congratulated the Missouri
Senator. His hide, Mr. Chandler said, had
become thick, or perhaps he had greased
become thick, or perhaps he had greased himself so that criticism ran off him like water from a duck's back.
At 2:40 the debate was interrupted in order to allow Mr. Patton, the new Senator

from Michigan, to be sworn in. Mr. Frye bore personal testimony to the ease with which fraud could be committed under the ad valorem system. He told of an American consul at a German port who sold blank invoice certificates at \$2.50

"Are you not mistaken," asked Mr. Chandler, quizzically. "Are you not thinking of naturalization papers in New York? That was about the price."

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Frye, smiling. "The price of naturalization papers in New York ran down as low as \$1.50 and a glass of whisky. The certificates I spoke of cost \$2.50 and no whisky."

Mr. Harris attempted to offer a resolu-

Mr. Harris attempted to offer a resolu-tion that the Senate meet at 10 o'clock each morning until otherwise ordered. Mr. Hoar objected.
"All right," said Mr. Harris, "It will come

up again."

Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, then took the floor.

He had no intention, he said, of completing the speech he began on the 20th of last month, to-day. He simply desired to complete the branch of the subject he was on when he last had the floor. At 4 o'clock Mr. Dolph completed the section of his speech the Public Printer desired to print.

After the absentees had been brought After the absentees had been brought back to the chamber by a call of the Senate Mr. Lodge got the floor and renewed his suggestion presented earlier in the day that the replies to the circulars of the finance committee should be given to the Senate. His interrogatories called Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, to his feet. The rumor that the printing of these replies had been stopped, he said, was incorrect. The work of printing them was going on.

Mr. Manderson, of the printing committee, announced that the information relat-

ing to the chemical schedule would be ready to-morrow. A short but sharp exchange of personalitles occurred at this point between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Voorhees. The former was indulging in some sarcasm at the expense of the chairman of the finance committee, when Mr. Voorhees interrupted him, "I understand," said he, in a tone of impatience, "that the Senator from New Hampshire is responsible for this unfounded statement about stopping this publication. He had better be sure of his facts before he comes in here with statements he cannot substantlate. As to his other statements, they are beneath my con-

Mr. Chandler complained with some tem-per that he was entitled to courteous treatment. "Up to this time," said he, with emphasis. "I have always respected the Senator from Indiana." Mr. Vooraees made no reply. The vote

was then taken on Mr. Allison's modified amendment. It was lost. It was noticed that Mr. Hill, although present, did not Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, then offered the first of the "compromise" amendments to change the rate on boraic acid from 2) per

cent. ad valorem to 2 cents per pound. Mr. Perkins offered an amendment to this amendment to make the duty 5 cents per pound, the present duty. At 5:10 o'clock the House resolutions on the death of Representative Brattan, of Maryland, were presented. Appropriate resolutions offered by Mr. Gibson were adopted by the Senate. The Chair appointed as a

committee to attend the funeral, Messrs. Gibson, Palmer, Gray, Perkins and Dubols, and the Senate then, at 5:15 p. m., as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

"Compromise" Reductions. WASHINGTON, May 10.-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was asked to-day what foundation there was for the intimation or statements that the amendments recently proposed by him, as is understood, on behalf of the Democratic members of the finance committee, are not materially below the rates in the McKinley bill. "They are," he said, "utterly without foundation in fact. A very vivid imagination or a reckless disregard of plain facts, must have suggested these statements. Take, for example, two of the important schedules in the bill-wool and iron. I have made a careful compara-

tive statement of the rates in the McKinley

afnend it, both reduced to ad valorem rates for better comparison." (Mr. Jones's statement on the articles selected shows reductions in favor of the amended Senate bill of from 15 to 200 per cent.) "This plain statement of facts," said Senator Jones, "ought certainly to put a quietus upon these absurd statements. I have not had time to extend this comparison to all the schedules, but I will do so without delay and risk nothing in saying that the friends of tariff reform will be satisfied with the showing when

Will Oppose Longer Sessions. WASHINGTON, May 10.-Senator Harris made an effort to-day to obtain consideration for his resolution providing for 10 o'clock sessions, but was repulsed by Senator Hoar with an objection to its presentation while the tariff bill was before the Senate. It is now the purpose of Senator Harris to introduce the motion during the morning hour to-morrow. Under the rules discussion which the resolution is sure to provoke will not take place until Saturday. Senator Harris said in an interview, after the failure of his effort to introduce the resolution, that the resolution was debatable, but he had some doubts about the Republicans resisting it in that way. "If they do," he said, "they will simply con-vict themselves before the country of an intention to delay the consideration of the

The Republican side of the chamber will certainly resist the Harris resolution. Senator Aldrich, in speaking of it, said that the present hours were sufficiently long, beginning, as they do, at 11 o'clock and closing at 6, and that he, for one, should decline to yield to the request to lengthen them. He also said that the resolution might not go through upon the instant. It appears probable, therefore, that unless Mr. Harris should consider his determination to press the resolution the proceedings on Saturday will be enlivened by a spirited debate over the question of time.

INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE.

How Messrs. Johnson and Ray Became involved in a Wordy War.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The Congressional Record is interesting to-day, principally because of the excellent piece of news which it does not print. Late yesterday afternoon, when the patience and temper of most of the members had been variously tried, Mr. Ray, of New York, made the naval appropriation bill the text for a protection speech. Mr. Johnson, of the Sixth Indiana district, listened to Mr. Ray's flerce denunciation of the fallacies of free trade with great courtesy and final-Rising at this juncture, Mr. Mills said ly, in a purely jocular tone, whispered: failed to note the jocular spirit and turned savagely on Mr. Johnson, to whom he referred as "a whirlpool of wind." Members sitting around, who knew of the friendship between the men, stared at Mr. Ray in amazement. Mr. Johnson, after he recovered from his surprise, came back at Mr. Ray, whose conduct, he said, was not that of a gentleman. He incidentally added that Mr. Ray had not the first qualifi-cations of an ass. The House then listened in amazement to a savage verbal crossfire between the two men. Every-body wondering and nobody knowing what it was all about. Finally, when the humor of the matter died out, some member dis-cretely moved adjournment. Messrs. Ray and Johnson cooled off and repaired to the stenographer's room to see what they had said. Both were pained and shocked to listen to the still, small voice of the phonograph as it read back to them their hasty and ill-considered words. Each ex-pressed to the other his regret and at their mutual request the whole painful controversy was stricken from the record.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

Condition of Winter Wheat Placed at 81.4. WASHINGTON May 10 .- The monthly

cereal crop report issued to-day by the Agricultural Department says: "The May report of the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture, after consolidating the returns, places the condition of winter wheat at \$1.4, as against \$6.7 the previous month, being a falling off of 5.3 points. In 1893, at the same date, the condition was 75.3. a little over 2 points lower than the previous month. The averages for the principal States are: "Ohio, 90: Michigan, 83: Indiana, 90: Illi-nois, 89; Missouri, 83: Kansas, 75; Nebras-While the improveka, 59; California, 52. While the improve-ment during most of April has been considerable in most of the States, the result of the cold weather in March has been shown to have been more than reported at that time. The advices from correspondents in Kansas and Nebraska indicate that the damage from the cold weather has been augmented by drought and high wind, and much of the area has been abandoned and plowed up and put in other grains. In California the long-continued drought, ac-

high winds, has proven very disastrous to the crop, and in many places it is said to be an entire failure in consequence. In other States the plant is doing very well, considering the setback caused by the cold "The average condition of barley is 62.3, against 86.6 last year. The low condition is the result of the drought in California, it being the largest producing State."

compaled a great portion of the time by

WILL PROTECT AMERICANS. Capt. Watson Takes a Bold Stand in

the Mosquito Country. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- From dispatches received at the Navy Department from Captain Watson, commanding the San Francisco, now at Bluefields, it appears that he has found it necessary to adopt a vigorous course towards the Nicaraguans in the Mosquito country in order to insure the protection of American subjects. To begin with he has insisted that Arguello, who was charged with the unprovoked murder of William Wilson, an American citizen living at Rama, shall be tried. Arguello has been enjoying many privileges and it was only at Captain Watson's demand that he was confined. The Captain has also notified the Nicarauguan authorities that in his opinion American citizens are not being adequately protected, and that he therefore proposes to give them the necessary protection.

Major Powell Resigns. WASHINGTON, May 10.-Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, has resigned. The office pays \$6,000 a year. Major Powell was appointed March 21, 1881, from the Fourteenth district of Illinois, though a native of New York. He is an active member of most of the scientific and several of the literary societies of Washington. At the department it was denied that a request had been made for his resignation, and it was stated that it was due to ill health. No successor has yet been selected. The office is one of the very best scientific positions under the government, and besides has a large patronage at its disposal.

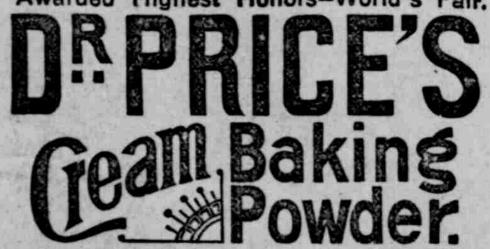
Brief Session of the House. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The somber emblems of mourning covered the desk of Representative Robert E. Brattan, of Maryland, on which lay a bunch of roses when the House met to-day. The message of the President transmitting Hawaiian correspondence received yesterday was laid before the House. Some routine business was transacted and then Mr. Talbott briefly announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Brattan, and offered the customary resolutions. The resolutions were adopted and the Speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Talbott, Jones, Causey, Berry, Meyer, Hep-burn and Hudson. The House then, at 12:30

p. m., adjourned. 113 Chinese in Indiana. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The total Chiese population by the census of 1890 was 107,485. The total registered under the exclusion act is 105,312. In Indiana only 113

obeyed the law. General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 10.-Representative

Bynum has introduced, by request, a serv-

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ice pension bill of a penny per day of State Senator McDonald is now engaged in obtaining the signatures of all of the members of the Indiana delegation in Congress to a petition to President Cleveland for the pardon of Ritter, the Evansville bank defaulter. Several of them have signed, but others demur, being unwilling to furnish a precedent for pardoning dishonest bank officials

honest bank officials

John L. Kennedy, formerly of Indianapolis, who was removed from the office of foreman of the second division of the document room of the printing office, has been succeeded by William S. Edmunds, who has been employed in the printing office for many years. Mr. Edmunds is a nephew of ex-Senator Edmunds.

The Senate has confirmed Thomas J. Smith to be postmaster at Frankfort, Ind., and John R. Heaston at Winchester.

Quite a colony of Indiana people arrived in town to-day. Among them are O. H. Dairney, for many years active on the press of Kendaliville, Butler and Rochester; William R. A. Edwards and wife, of Peru; John Wagner, jr., and the Misses Wagner, of Lafayette; Robert Morris and wife, of Terre Haute, and John Williams,

wife, of Terre Haute, and John Williams,

Capt. H. F. Picking, who commanded the United States naval forces at Rio before Admiral Benham's arrival, was at the Navy Department to-day. The Captain said that he had been misrepresented by the New York dispatch stating that he had all the trouble at Rio, while Benham had reaped all the glory.

A bill to adjust the accounts of me-A bill to adjust the accounts of mechanics and laborers under the eight-hour law has been agreed on by the labor committee of the House. The Court of Claims is given jurisdiction to pass on accounts disallowed by the Treasury Department with right of appeal by either party to the Supreme Court of the United States. Representative Coombs introduced a bill to-day for a currency commission to be to-day for a currency commission, to be composed of fifteen persons, not more than seven to be bankers and not less than two from each of the five geographical divisions of the country. The commission is to investigate the currency question and report to Congress next December.

DENOUNCES COXEYISM

Senator Hoar Opposes Allen's Proposed Investigation.

He Makes a Vigorous Speech Against the So-Called Peaceable Assemblages -Remarks of Teller and Stewart.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The feature of Senate to-day was a speech by Senator Hoar on Coxeyism and its perils. After the journal had been read Mr. Allen introduced a bill repealing the act of July 1, 1882, to regulate the use of the Capitol grounds, this act being that under which Coxey, Browne and Jones were arrested. The repeal bill contains a proviso that it shall not be construed so as to prevent the Vice President and the Speaker of the House from making such regulations for the government of the Capitol grounds and buildings as will protect them from violence or injury and prevent the obstruction of public business, but it is expressly provided that they are not to possess or exercise any power calculated to interfere with the proper exercise of the constitutional right of citizens of the United States to peaceably assemble on said grounds to petition the government for a redress of their griev-

Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution for the appontment of a specal committee of three Senators to investigate the condition of the country, with especial reference to the prevailing business depression, and report what legislation, if any, will afford

The Allen resolution to investigate the alleged police clubbing on May 1 then came and Mr. Gordon took the floor. He said that the Coxey movement was the child of the paternal theory of government. The remedies for existing conditions, he said, were to be found in the decentralization of power.

Mr. Teller favored the resolution. Coxey was a law-abiding citizen. He and his followers had trudged here through the rain and mud and were entitled to respectful consideration. He did not indorse the statute under which they had been arrested. He did not think the Senate could to investigate the police clubbing. He himself would furnish the names of witnesses. Whether Coxey was a crank or not did not matter. His scheme was absurd, as were a great many others put forth in this hour of distress. But it was not a wicked scheme; it only asked Congress to provide work for the unemployed.

Mr. Stewart maintained strenuously that
Coxey had committed no offense, and drifted gradually into a discussion of the gen-eral condition of the country, which he at-tributed entirely to the monetary policy of Mr. Hoar said that Coxey knew that the

law under which he was convicted was on the statute books. He came here with the deliberate intention of violating it. He wanted to test the power of Congress and the court, and when he found both court and jury against him he set up a howl. "There is danger," said Mr. Hoar, "in such assemblages. They afford cover for one or two fanatics. It does not do to scoff. Within ten years an attempt has been made to blow up the houses of Parliament; within two years another attempt to blow up the French Assembly. Two Presidents of the United States have been Presidents of the United States have been murdered; one in a crowd at a depot, the other in a crowd at a theater by misguided and fanatical persons to whom the peaceable assemblages afforded an opportunity to escape. This is why, in the provisions of the riot law of every State, when the magistrate reads the act, all the people must go home. A man may be there with peaceable intentions, but if, when the riot act is read he refuses to go, he is liable to punishment. Those who are peaceable shield those who are not. It is needless said Mr. Hoar, drawing himself up and looking about the chamber, his eyes pausing when they reached Mr. Allen and Mr. Stewart, "to declare that I sympathize with all my fellows in distress. I sympathize with them a great deal more than some of those who always prate of sympathy for the downtrodden in order to advance their disgraceful political ambi-

The galleries burst into ringing applause at this utterance, and in order to queil the demonstration, Mr. Faulkner, who was in the chair, was forced to use his gavel vigorously and threaten to clear the galleries. Mr. Hoar closed with an impressive declaration that the Senate would stand on its constitutional rights, and that it would not be frightened into-doing what was not best for the country by any mob demonstration or by declarations, whether they came from the camp of Coxey or the seat of the Senator from Nevada. Mr. Harris closed the debate of the day with a few vigorous words. Until this morning he had opposed the idea of ap-

pointing a committee to investigate the alleged outrages on the Capitol steps. But when a Senator like Mr. Teller, usually careful and calm in his judgment, entered charges of outrageous conduct against the police of the District of Columbia, thought the Senate was entitled to know Mr. Gray got the floor one minute before 1 o'clock, and was proceeding to say that

he had never seen anything in connection

with the Coxey movement that warranted

Congress in taking the slightest notice of

it when the morning hour expired and the

resolution went over. Coxey Granted More Time. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- General Coxey appeared before the District Commissioners to-day, and, after assuring them that he was using all possible diligence in seeking a new camping ground, was granted an extension of the time in which he must remove from his present quarters. He was given until to-morrow afternoon to vacate the premises, and he will be obliged to get away by that time. Before going to the Commissioners Mr. Coxey attempted to induce Health Officer Hammet to reconsider his condemnation of the camp, but Mr. Hammet was firm and refused to retract, holding that it would take six months at least to get the lot now occupied by the

Coxeyites into hygienic conditions. Flour for the Massillonians. ST. LOUIS, May 10 .- A carload of flour on the way to Washington, consigned to Coxey's army, passed through here to-day. The car in which it is being shipped is gaily decorated with bunting and flags, and carries the following sign: "Flour for Cox-ey's army, Washington, D. C., from the citizens of Springfield, Mo."

Custom House Frauds. SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 .- Information has been received from Washington that Assistant Secretary Hamlin is coming here from the Treasury Department to personally investigate charges of wholesale fraud in the San Francisco custom house. Rumors of frauds in the landing of Chinese contrabands and a suspicious decrease in. the port's oplum revenue are heard. special agent of the treasury now here is said to have made the report that brings Assistant Secretary Hamlin to San Fran-

THE MODEL

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Men's all-wool Suits, cut long and stylish, \$6.75 worth \$12 and \$10.....

Men'sall-wool Suits, elegant patterns, worth Q7 75

Men's all-wool and worsted Suits, also Clay Sacks and Regent Frock Coats and Vests, worth \$20, \$18, **QQ** 75 and \$16.50.....

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Knee Pants Suits, \$1.49 worth \$2.75..... Knee Pants Suits, \$1.98 worth \$3 and \$3.50...

Young Men's allwool long cut Sacks, made by the celebrated \$7.90 firm of Stein, Bloch & Co., sold by them at AND wholesale for \$10; our \$8.90

Men's Union Pants, \$1.48 worth \$2 and \$2.50...

Men'sall-wool Pants, \$1.99

Men'sall-wool Pants, very handsome pat- \$2.40 terns, worth \$4.....

We have about fifty dozen of the White and Colored Shirts on hand that we have been running at 59c and 69c. Saturday is the last day of the sale on these goods. Children's, Boys' and Men's Straw and Cloth Hats at FIRE SALE prices. see our \$1.98 Stiff Hat, in all colors.

MODEL

AT FREDERICKSBURG

Monument to "Mary, the Mother of Washington," Unveiled.

Two Speeches by President Cleveland, One During the Exercises and the Other at the Mayor's Banquet.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 10 .- The Mary Washington monument was unveiled here to-day in the presence of President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Cabinet officers and their wives, and many other persons distinguished in public and private life. The special trains bearing the presidential party and the Daughters of the Revolution arrived here at 11 a. m. An immense crowd surrounded the station as the trains pulled in. A presidential salute boomed forth from the guns of the Richmond battery and a scarlet-coated band played "Hail Columbia." President Cleveland and his Cabinet came to the rear platform of their car, where they were greeted by members of the reception committee, of whom one was Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. Richmond Light Infantry, in dazzling uniforms of blue and silver, kept back the crowds with their bayonets. Aligned along the adjoining

streets were various organizations, con-

spicuous among them the confederate vet-

erans, with the battle flags of the Confederacy fluttering over them. The procession was cheered by thousands of countrymen as it wound its way through the little town from the station to the green knoll, topped with wooden stands, hidden in patriotic bunting, where the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and distinguished guests were assembled. One feature of the procession was the ladies on horseback, who led the way. Then came the grand marshal, Adjutant General Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, and his staff, followed by William J. Crawford, the architect of the monument. Then followed President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson and members of the Cabinet in carriages, followed by the Governor and staff, the military organizations and secret societies, conspicuous among them being the members of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria lodges of Masons, in which Washington had taken his degrees. The programme for the dedicatory exercises included addresses of welcome by Mayor A. P. Rowe and Governor Charles O'Ferrall, Masonic ceremonies, an address by Lawrence Washington, a descendent of Mary Washington, and an oration by Senator John W. Daniel, the orator of the day.

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS. Mr. Cleveland responded to Governor O'Ferrall. The President said: "Governor O'Ferrall, Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens-I speak for those who are to-day greeted as the official guests of Virginia and Fredericksburg when I return sincere thanks for the hearty welcome that has been extended to us in behalf of both the State and city. Our appreciation of the warmth of your reception is not diminished by the thought that in the light of highest meaning belonging to this occasion, there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine.

Nothing can be more important to those who assumed the responsibility of selfgovernment than the cultivation and stimulation among themselves of sentiments which ennoble and elevate and strengthen humanity. As a clear and wholesome stream must have its flow from a pure fountain head, so must a clean and beneficent popular government nave its source in a pure, morally healthy sentiment, and in nothing is this better exemplified than in a love and reverence for motherhood. The man who said he cared not who made a people's laws if he could write their songs might have said, with more truth, that he could gauge the strength and vigor of a people and their fitness for self-government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers. I believe that he who thinks it brave and

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manly to outgrow his care and devotion for his mother is more than he who has no music in himself, fit for treason, strategems and spoils, and should not be trusted. Let us recall to-day as conclusive proof of the close relation between American recatness and a lasting love and reverence for our mothers, the proud declaration of George Washington: 'All iother, and let us not forget that when his glory was greatest and when the plaudits of his countrymen were loudest he valued more than these the blessing and approval of his aged

"While these exercises cannot fall to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood we will remember that we are here to do honor to the women who gave our Nation its greatest and best citizen, and that we have the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by the women of our land in loving and enduring testimony to the virtues of the mother of Washington. Let us be proud today that the nobility of this woman exacted from a distinguished foreigner the admission 'if such are the matrons of America she may well boast of illustrious sons." and that Lafayette, who had fought with her son for American independence, de clared after he had received her blessing, I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day.' Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of coun-try strengthened with a higher estimate of the value of American citizenship and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to the sentiment that grows out of a love and reverence for American mother-

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS AGAIN. Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Free Masons, in which George Washington was made a Mason, gave a banquet at the opera house after the ceremonies around the monument. Covers were laid for 350 people. Vice President Stevenson was at the head of right-hand table and Chief Justice Fuller presided over the left. The place of honor at the center table was vacant when the banquet commenced. During its progress President Cleveland entered the hall quietly and was standing in the center of the stage with the members of his Cabinet and their ladies before he was recognized. Then the house shook with yells when Judge James B. Sener introduced the President, pointing to the portrait of Washington and Andrew Jackson above the proscenium arch and alluding to Mr. Cleveland as the legitimate successor of both. The President re-

"Gentlemen-I am a good deal embarrassed by the mention of my two dis-tinguished predecessors and by the fact that they were both members of the society under whose auspices this banquet is given. I congratulate the members of the fraternity represented here. I am obliged to acknowledge my own shortcomings in not being a member of it. Perhaps it is my fault; certainly it is my misfortune, Those in fault seek compensation. I, too, have the honor to belong to a great fraternity, one of which George Washington and Andrew Jackson were prominent members. A fraternity whose grip means a united stand for American interests, whose password is 'The people's cause under all circumstances,' whose temple is not as old as the temple of Solomon, but as old as American institutions-a fraternity that can never die, for its fruits will always be before the world. Would you know the name of this fraternity? It is the brotherhood of free and accepted and patriotic American citizens." Judge Sener presided, introducing first the well-known journalist, George Alfred Townsend, who read a poem. Vice President Stevenson followed with a response



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INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

to "George Washington, the Master Workman of His Age." Associate Justice J ha M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, to "Our Distinguished Guest.' THE MONUMENT.

The monument was made at Buffalo, N. Y., and is a plain granite monolith, fifty feet high, standing upon a base eleven feet square. It bears the inscription: "Mary, the Mother of Washington." The monument-was made posible by the persistent efforts of two patriotic women, Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, widow of the late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, of Clifton Station, Va. It was paid for by contributions from almost every State in the Union. The idea of building this monument has existed ever since 1839. In 1833 Mr. Silas E. Burroughs, a prominent merchant of New York, offered to construct in Fredericksburg, at his own expense, a memorial to the mother of George Washington. The work was begun, but Mr. Burroughs met with financial reverses and was obliged to postpone the completion of his plan until he could retrieve his fortunes and continue. He died before he he was able to resume the work. In 1890, however, the Mary Washington Memorial Association was formed, with Mrs. Walte at the head and Mrs. Hetzel as secretary, and the work of raising money for the monument commenced in earnest. All the work had to be done over again, the stone work done under the direction of Mr. Burroughs having by this time crumbled away. The monument does not stand upon the site of the house in which George Washington was born. He was born near the village of Wakefield, on the bank of the Washington. The monument has been raised over his mother's long neglected grave, a quarter of a mile or more beyond the city limits of Fredericksburg, on what was once the farm of Col. Fielding Lewis, husband of her daughter Betty.

"Merton" and "Tavoro." The Vandalia line has just placed in its Indianapolis-St. Louis sleeping car line, which, by the way, is an old and well-known line, not put on periodically but continued through bad weather as well as good, two elegant new Pullman sleepers, bearing above names. They are fourteen section, gas lighted cars. A full night's rest guaranteed the Vandalia's patrons.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by drug-gists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Have Mercy on Your Lungs .- They are as tender as lace. A hard cough tears and inflames them, and if unchecked may produce tubercles, hemorrhage, death. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, a quick, agreeable and infallible cure. Sold by Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min-